DEMAND XIII—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1·79 lakhs under Demand XIII—Agriculture and Fisheries.

Motion 312.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:—

312. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,500.

Sir, it was last year that I objected to this item in the budget. Then, the Director of Agriculture explained the situation thus:

"The travelling allowance of Rs. 3,500 provided in the budget is intended for me and for my office establishment. The latter will consume about Rs. 500 leaving a balance of Rs. 3,000 to me. My trip to Lucknow will consume about Rs. 1,000 and thus there will only be a balance of Rs. 2,000 for my ordinary travelling within the State."

This will show that Dr. Kunjan Pillai was satisfied with Rs. 2,000 for his travel for one year. Now it is budgeted as Rs. 5,500, *i. e.*, an increase of Rs. 2,000 more. I cannot understand how this should be granted. Again as to the quantity of work done by the Director last year he explained it by saying:

"It is true that the 241 days which I spent on tour in 1096 included 21 days which I took for my trip to Madras to select a motor-tractor."

But the administration report of 1097 will show that the Director was in camp for 216 days only, as against 241 in 1096. This really shows that the Director as a rule is shirking work. On this score also this demand cannot be granted and the reduction should be made.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, the provision of Rs. 5,500 under travelling allowance for the coming year includes also the provision for the newly appointed Assistant Director of Agriculture. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is provided under travelling allowance to that officer. Out of the balance of Rs. 4,500 a sum of Rs. 500 is for the travelling allowance to the establishment. There remains a balance of Rs. 4,000. This year I had to go to Lucknow, and therefore an additional provision was included in the travelling allowance, over and above what would ordinarily be required for my travels in Travancore. I have to make the same remarks as those I made last year in regard to my tours next year. Ordinarily, the Board of Agriculture in India, of which I am a member, meets once in two years and this year there has been no meeting of the Board. It meets early next year. If I am to attend that meeting, I want an allotment which is more than what is required for my ordinary touring work. As for touring work, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai says that I have been shirking it. I do not know what I should say to that. I have not been shirking touring work. I have been trying to do as much touring as possible. It may be that there is a small difference in the number of days that I was in camp in 1096 and in 1097. But still,

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[Mr. W. H. Pitt.]

the fact that I was on tour for 216 days out of 365 days in the year will show that I have not been shirking touring work. I submit that this provision of Rs. 5,500 is absolutely necessary for me to do efficient touring work.

PRESIDENT: In the light of the explanation given by Dr. Kunjan Pillai, do you press this motion, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai?

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motions 313 to 319.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

313. To omit the allotment of Rs. 500 for purchase of magic lantern and slides.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

314. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for commission to agents for sale of manure by Rs. 1,000.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI :

315 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for commission to agents for sale of manure by Rs. 100.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI :

316. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for grants for the maintenance of seed-bulls by Rs. 10.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

317. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,250 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs. 500.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

318. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for purchase of live-stock by Rs. 1,000.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

319. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,000 for maintenance of live-stock by Rs. 5,600.

Motion 320.

MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

320. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4 500 for seeds, manures, etc., by Rs. 100.

I remember the time when the Agricultural Department used to issue manures on loan. I understand that it was done on the responsibility of the department itself. What I wish to ascertain is whether it is not possible to issue manure, seeds, etc., on loan, just as we give agricultural loans in rupees and to get them realised in due course by the revenue authorities.

MR. W. H. PITT (*Commissioner of Police*): Are the loans repayable in cash?

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MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): No, in kind. There are depôts where the manure is stored and from there it could be lent.

PRESIDENT: You want the loans to be advanced in the shape of manures. Mr. Pitt wants to know how they are repayable.

MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): In money. (*Laughter.*)

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It is true that some years ago we tried the system of issuing manures on loan. It was tried particularly in those taluks in central Travancore where the cocoanut palm disease prevailed. The system was tried for a few years and then it had to be stopped. According to that system manures were issued by the agricultural officers; but before they were issued the applications were sent round to a small committee consisting of the *proverthicar* of the *pakuthi* and two or three influential ryots. If the committee certified that the manure applied for could be issued it was issued and the price was recovered by the Revenue authorities in instalments along with the kist. That system worked well for some time but after two or three years the Tahsildar and the *proverthicar* began to complain about the difficulty in realising the money. They found it difficult even to collect the kist and consequently most of the Tahsildars protested, and the Government accordingly abolished that system. Since then, Government have organised the Co-operative Department, and the policy that has recently been adopted is to make use of the Co-operative societies as agents for issuing manures to the ryots. I have engaged during this year about 10 co-operative societies for this purpose. The societies are supplied with manures by the Agricultural Department and they sell them to the members on their own responsibility. The societies are responsible to the Government for the price of the manures supplied to them. Government have also revised recently the Agricultural Loans Rules and special provision has been made for the issue of loans for the purchase of manures not only on property security, but also on personal security.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): How could the money be paid in accordance with the rules for the agricultural loans in order to buy manure?

PRESIDENT: Advances are to be given in the shape of manures. In addition to the rules enabling the ryots to get advances of money for the purchase of manure, the recent rules say that the ryots could get the manures themselves.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): Has the old rule been abrogated?

PRESIDENT: No. This is supplemental.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): Has any money been lent out to agriculturists in 1098 under Agricultural Loans Rules for the purchase of manure?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): When the ryots apply for loans they definitely say in the applications

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[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

whether they want loans in the shape of money or manure and they also specify the depôt from which the manure is to the supplied. If the loan is sanctioned the Tahsildar issues the loan order to the depôt officer concerned and he issues the manure and communicates the fact to the Tahsildar. In regard to the question of Mr. Velu Pillai, I am sorry I am not able to answer it. The Land Revenue Department will probably be able to supply the information required by him. I have no information as regards the amount of money advanced as loan for the purchase of manure.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): Is the Agricultural Department not interested in the amount of money disbursed under the Agricultural Loans Rules?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The department is greatly interested in it. But I have no information about the amount of loans advanced by the Revenue Department.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know whether the new rules require the participation of the Director of Agriculture before the loan is made?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Not in all cases. When an application for manure is received by the Revenue Department, the officer sanctioning it communicates the fact to the agricultural officer, and then he issues the manure. But in certain cases where the expert opinion of the Agricultural Department is required, before the Revenue Department could decide whether the loan could be given or not, agricultural officers are consulted. This is not done in all cases and it is not necessary to do so under the rules.

MR. J. JOHN NIDIRY (*Changanachery* cum *Minachil*): May I have some idea as to the quantity of manure given on loan under these new rules?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Last year, *i. e.*, in 1097, there were a number of applications, particularly from the people of South Travancore, for loans for the purchase of manures. Only five or six applications were sanctioned and manures were issued to them to the value of Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. I have already said that when the system of manure sale on credit was tried the Tahsildars complained about the difficulty in realising the cost along with the kist, and that the Government consequently abolished the system. Now, after the organisation of the Co-operative Department, the Co-operative societies are being engaged as agents for the sale of manures to the ryots and also the Agricultural Loans Rules have been revised providing better facilities for obtaining loans. But it may be urged by the non-official members that even now there are difficulties in getting loans and that very often there is considerable delay in the procedure to be gone through. As for delay, I may say that there will be delay even if Mr. Raman Pillai's suggestion to issue manures on loans is accepted. In all

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these cases enquiries have to be made about the solvency of the applicants before the loans are issued, either in the shape of money or manure, and these enquiries are best conducted by the officers of the Revenue Department as they have better knowledge of the conditions of the applicants than the officers of the Agricultural Department. It is a matter for consideration, however, whether Government could not revive the old practice of issuing manures, on credit, to at least the poor cultivators who really stand in need of help. I am not in a position to say anything definitely in regard to this at present. The matter requires examination. It will be examined and whatever possible will be done.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും വളംവകയ്ക്ക് ചിലവുചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന സംഖ്യ കേവലം അനാവശ്യവും പ്രയോജനരഹിതവുമാണെന്ന പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. ഇവിടെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ സുലഭമായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കൊഞ്ചുപൊടി, പുന്നക്കാപ്പിണ്ണാക്ക് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽന്നും ശേഖരിച്ചു കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്നത്. ഇതെല്ലാം ആരംഭകാലത്ത് ഒരുവിധം ആവശ്യമായിരുന്ന എന്നു വിചാരിക്കാം. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൃഷിക്കാരെ ഈ വളത്തിൻെറ പ്രധാനഗുണത്തെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നെയും ഈ കച്ചവടം ഗവർൺമെൻറു നടത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ സമുദ്രതീരത്തോടടുത്തുണ്ടാകുന്ന പുന്നക്കാപ്പിണ്ണാക്കും കൊഞ്ചുപൊടിയും ശേഖരിച്ചു വിറ്റാൽ വിലകിട്ടുമെങ്കിൽ കച്ചവടം ചെയ്യാൻ ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകും. ഈ കച്ചവടം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുതന്നെ എന്നും വഹിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇതു വളരെ കൊല്ലം ഈ വളം കച്ചവടം നടത്തി വന്നിട്ടും ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഈ വളം വാങ്ങാനും വില്ക്കാനും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ സഹായം കൂടാതെ കഴിവില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു കഷ്ടംതന്നെ. ഈ കച്ചവടവും അതിലേക്കു ഗവർൺമെൻറിനു നേരിടുന്ന വ്യയവും എന്നാണു നില്ക്കുന്നതെന്നറിയുന്നില്ല വിദേശത്തു നിന്നാണ് വളങ്ങൾ വരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതു കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവർൺമെൻറുതന്നെ വഹിക്കണമെന്നു വയ്ക്കാം വിദേശത്തു നിന്നു വസ്തുക്കൾമുതലായതു ഗവർൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും യാതൊരു ഏർപ്പാടും ചെയ്യാതെ കച്ചവടക്കാർ വിൽക്കയും ആവശ്യക്കാർ വാങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. നിശ്ചയമായും വളങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ ആളുകൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വിൽക്കാനും ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ കാണും. ഗവർൺമെൻറ് ഇതിലേക്കു ധനനഷ്ടം അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും വിൽക്കുന്ന വളങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം വാങ്ങുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇത് ഈ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൻെറ ആവശ്യകതയെ തെളിയിക്കുന്നില്ലേ എന്നു ചോദിക്കുമാ

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[Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

യിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഗവർൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും മീറ്റു കച്ചവടക്കാരെക്കാൾ വില കുറച്ചു വസ്തുങ്ങളും അരിമുതലായ ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളും മറ്റും വിൽക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അവയും ധാരാളം ആളുകൾ നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും വാങ്ങിക്കാൻ കാണും. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവയും ഗവർൺമെൻറിൽനിന്ന് വില്പന നടത്തണമെന്നില്ലല്ലൊ. ഈ വളങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകം കമ്മീഷൻ ഏജൻറന്മാരെ വച്ചും വളരെ സംഖ്യ നഷ്ടം സഹിച്ചും വിറ്റിട്ട് യാതൊരു കായ്വുമില്ല എന്നു മുൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിൽനിന്നും വ്യക്തമാകുന്നതാണ്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ കുറേക്കൂടി പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നതന്നെ വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷവും ഓരോ കൃഷിഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെയും ആഫീസിൽ ചേർത്ത് കുറെ വളം ശേഖരിച്ചു വിറ്റാൽ മതി. അതിനു കമ്മീഷൻ ആവശ്യമില്ല. കൃഷിഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ വലിയ ജോലി ഇല്ല. കൃഷിക്കാർ ആട്ടുകാലങ്ങളിലെപ്പോലെ ഇവരുടെ ഉപദേശങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനായി കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇവരെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ വളം വിൽക്കാൻ ഇവർക്കു സൌകര്യമുണ്ട്. കൃഷിക്കാർ വളരെ അനേഷണബുദ്ധിയുള്ളവരായതിനാൽ വളം കിട്ടുന്നിടത്ത് ചെന്നു വാങ്ങുവാനും അവർക്കു നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടു വളം വകയ്ക്കുള്ള ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നുള്ള പ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industries, North*): Sir, there is considerable difficulty for people to avail themselves of the facilities provided by Government for securing agricultural loans. I desire to submit for the consideration of Government and the department the need for adopting a more simplified method of disbursing loans and realising the amount. It may not be impossible for us to adumbrate a simplified scheme. Now, people are frightened away by the elaborate processes which they have to go through before they secure a loan; and there is a general impression that it is not all people that can secure loans. I have heard of a progressive country where officers go about with cash in their hand and press agricultural loans upon the people. I do not know whether the agricultural loans given here are made in consultation with the department and whether they are used for definite agricultural improvements.

PRESIDENT: We are not discussing the general policy of agricultural loans. We are only discussing the loan of manures.

Mr. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industries, North*): In the case of manures too, I want to know whether any simplified form of issuing manures may not be devised. I think the idea of

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distributing manure through Co-operative Societies is a move in the right direction. But it will take a pretty long time before such an arrangement will become popular throughout the country. I sumbit that it will be desirable to distribute manure by some simplified method.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Sir, I regret I have to join issue with my friend Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman in his statement, (*hear, hear*) that the Agricultural Department need not take upon itself the responsibility for distributing manure to the ryots in Travancore. Mr. Kunjitomman seems to be of opinion that the ryots in Travancore have advanced sufficiently and know sufficiently the value of manure and that therefore private agencies will arise and they will be in a position to undertake the supply and distribution of manure. But I can say from actual experience that the ideas of the advantages arising from the use of improved and scientific manures have not filtered down to the up-country masses. The department has to go to the villages, to the actual cultivators, and induce them, preach to them and get them to learn the value of manures. Thus they can bring to the ryot's door the value of manure. We have not sufficiently advanced to dispense with the need for the agency of the Agricultural Department in this matter. I know that, near the seacoast, where sardines, prawn-skins etc., are available, possibly some people may be utilising them. But it has not sufficiently advanced into the interior. The Agricultural Department is not content with local manures but tries to give scientific manure and give the people an idea of how they are to be utilised. No doubt, Mr. Kunjitomman's principle that the State should not enter into competition with private merchants is all right. But no private concern has risen to collect or distribute necessary manure to the ryots. This is a very important matter and on it depends the progress and prosperity of the Agricultural Department. Not only that. I wish very much that the amount allotted had been Rs. 10,000 and would have been pleased, if Rs. 50,000 had been asked for.

MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I have nothing to add.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Mr. Kunjitomman raised the question——

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുന്നതു മലയാളത്തിലായാൽ എനിക്ക് എളുപ്പം മനസ്സിലാകും.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid that, under the rules, it is not possible to do so.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): മിസ്റ്റർ ധനക്കോടിപ്പിള്ള മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസാരിച്ചതുപോലെ അനുവദിക്കുമെങ്കിൽ നന്നായിരിക്കും.

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[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I point out that it is not necessary in the present instance because Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman is not the mover?

PRESIDENT: Yes. The member can avail himself of the services of the translator.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): എനിക്ക ട്രാൻസ്ലേറ്ററെക്കൊണ്ട വലിയ ഗുണം ഒന്നമില്ല.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): May I point out that Mr. Kunjitomman has raised the general question the members should speak in Malayalam in order that he may vote.

PRESIDENT: I am afraid I must refuse Mr. Kunjitomman's request.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Mr. Kunjitomman raised the question as to whether it is the duty of the Agricultural Department to store and sell manures to the ryots. My friend Mr. Krishna Aiyar has answered that point. All that I wish to add is that, for some time to come, it should continue to be the duty of the department to do this business. In order to popularise manures the department not only maintains depôts and sells manures but also distributes them free. Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman himself is aware of the fact that demonstrations are being conducted at different places for which manures are given free. The object of doing this is only to make the ryots interest themselves in these manures, and as Mr. Krishna Aiyar pointed out it will take some time before these new ideas filter down to the masses.

MR. J. JOHN NIDIRY (*Changanachery* cum *Minachil*): What is the practice elsewhere?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) Everywhere else the practice is the same. If you go through the budget of any Agricultural Department, you will find that there is provision for the sale of manures to the ryots. The Agricultural Department was organised in Madras and other Provinces before the department came into existence in Travancore and there the department is conducting the sale of manures even now. Of course, I admit that the goal to be kept in view is what Mr. Kunjitomman has suggested. The department should gradually transfer the business to private agencies and ultimately withdraw from the field. And this is what we are trying to do now. We are engaging individuals, Co-operative Societies and other bodies for the sale of manures and are giving them a small commission as an inducement to take up the work.

MR. TARIATU KUJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): എത്ര കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ വളംവില്ക്കുന്ന എപ്പോട്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ വിട്ടുകളയും?

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DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): അതു് എന്നെക്കൊണ്ടു പറയാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല. മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പതിനഞ്ചും ഇരുപതും കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു് നടപ്പിലിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വിളങ്ങളുടെ ഗുണത്തെപ്പറ്റി ശരിയായ അറിവുണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ അതിനെ തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്.

Then again another point raised by Mr Kunjitomman is that the department is only selling prawn-skin fish guano, punnac and other local manures. This is incorrect. The department is, as a matter of fact, importing manures from outside and popularising them, particularly concentrated manures like nitrolim. I am sure that people like Mr. Kunjitomman will find it more convenient and cheaper to use these manures in their localities. There will be considerable saving in transport charges. Mr. Krishna Aiyar pleaded for a larger allotment for the purchase and sale of manures. I may tell him that the particular allotment under consideration is for the purchase of manure for use on demonstration farms and that there is another allotment of Rs. 30,000 under Debt Heads for the purchase of manures to be sold to ryots. Government, I am sure, will be willing to enhance this allotment if they find it necessary to do so.

MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): Sir, I beg to withdraw my motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motion 321.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:—

321. To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,500 for cost of experiments on ryots' lands.

Sir, it was last year, in the budget discussion, that we heard opposition from all sides against using the word ryot. We remember that it was Dr. Kunjan Pillai, the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, who introduced the word and it was once for all decided by this Council not to use that term and that instead of that the term land-owner should be used. Now again, Dr. Kunjan Pillai uses that term in the Budget. It was not at all right on his part to use the term and he is estopped from using the word in the Council and it is a case of *res judicata* to reopen it. I hope Dr. Kunjan Pillai will bear in mind not to use the term hereafter in this House.

Now coming to the subject of experiments and demonstrations, it has been repeatedly said in this House during the last session as well as this session in the course of the general discussion, that these so-called experiments are not of much use to the public. I am at a loss to know whether the Director has any experiments to introduce any new kind of cultivation in Travancore. He says:

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[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

"Of course I have not attempted in introducing in Travancore wheat, barley, etc, and crops that grow in cold climates."

Is he not aware of the fact that wheat, chilly and other produce. we have in India in abundance? I may say that the above passage, the Director expressed in this session, is an evasive one and he said it shutting his eyes. Because, it is a fact that wheat and chilly cultivation is carried on by private bodies in north Travancore. My friend Mr. Dominic Tomman was telling me that chilly cultivation in Travancore is a profitable one. Wheat cultivation also is going on. Experiments on cocoanut cultivation are not at all satisfactory. So this amount is not of much use for the good of the public and it should be reduced.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I said a little while ago that the department has been, and is even now, distributing manures free in order to induce the ryots to take interest in them. The department is also carrying on a number of demonstrations at different centres. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has repeated the remarks which he made, in the course of his speech during the general discussion of the budget, *viz.*, that these demonstrations are not producing satisfactory results. In my reply, I told him that, if he had only read my annual reports, he would have found—

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I speak from experience and not by studying books. We are the representatives of the people and we have got to express the opinion of the public. I speak from practical knowledge.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know—

PRESIDENT: Dr. Kunjan Pillai has not answered Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): There is nothing to answer.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It is not possible for the department to see that every gentleman in this country gets practical experience of the work that is being done by the department. It is conducting experiments and demonstrations and those who see them or read the reports thereon can know the results.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know on which lines he is conducting these experiments and what particular crops he is demonstrating with Rs. 2,500?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have, for instance, conducted 31 demonstrations on paddy, comprising an area of 50 acres during the current year. I have in central Travancore—

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MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether any experiments or demonstrations are being carried on in respect of the *Kari* lands at Thottapalli?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The so-called *Kari* lands have to be investigated. The composition of the soil has to be carefully studied. We have deputed our chief Agricultural Chemist to Pusa to be trained in agricultural bacteriology. The problem to be solved in the case of the *Kari* lands is more biological than chemical; and I hope that when the chemist comes back in a few months he will be in a position to tackle this problem.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Will this allotment be enough for that also?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): No, it is not enough. The investigation has to be carried out first in the laboratory and only afterwards can field experiments be conducted, when more money will be required.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): കോട്ടയത്തിന വടക്കുഭാഗം വല്ല താലൂക്കുകളിലും പരീക്ഷണംനടത്തീട്ടുണ്ടോ?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): ഉണ്ട്. മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ താലൂക്കിൽതന്നെയുണ്ട്.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): I rise to a point of order. May I ask whether it is permissible for any member who has been speaking in English up to this, and who knows to speak in English, to speak in Malayalam or Tamil?

PRESIDENT: The correct ruling is that he cannot. But it will lead to practical inconvenience. All of us know Malayalam and, I think therefore the answer may be given in Malayalam.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*) Am I to take it that the practice refers only to questions being asked?

PRESIDENT: Yes, only to that.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): As I already said, if Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai cares to read my annual reports, he will find therein the results of the demonstrations conducted on paddy in 1097, in a tabular form. He will see that by spending about Rs. 7 more per acre on manures, an increase in the average yield to the value of Rs. 24 has been obtained. This is the result of the demonstrations conducted on ryots' lands.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Again he uses the word 'ryots.'

PRESIDENT: You will have to omit that term, Dr. Kunjan Pillai.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I think that the non-official members also were using it.

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[Dr. N Kunjan Pillai.]

PRESIDENT: You will have to omit it.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I shall do so, Sir. From the demonstrations conducted on lands belonging to private gentlemen, I find that the increased yield comes to Rs. 24 per acre.

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR (*Chengannur* cum *Pattanamtitta*): I want to know whether it is at the instance of the private gentlemen that these demonstrations are carried on.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes. Any number of applications come to me and they are sent to the Inspectors. They inspect the lands, and report on which of them demonstrations should be conducted.

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR (*Chengannur* cum *Pattanamtitta*): Does not the department recover the cost?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The cost of the manures issued under the provision, which is the subject matter of the present discussion, is not realised from the owners of lands. I have got a separate provision for that purpose.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ വക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ചിലവു മുഴുവൻ ഗവർൺമെന്റിൽ നിന്നാണാ വഹിക്കുന്നത്, അതല്ല കൃഷിക്കാരുകൂടി വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): വളം മാത്രമേ ഗവർൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. ബാക്കിയുള്ള ചിലവു മുഴുവൻ കൃഷിക്കാരാണ് വഹിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know if this Rs. 2,500 goes only for the cultivation of paddy and not for any other?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have not finished my answer to Mr. Krishna Iyer's original question. The department has conducted this year thirty-one demonstrations on paddy, eight on cocoanut, three on ginger, five on tapioca, one on banana, and one on *chenai*.

Regarding Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's remarks that new crops have not been introduced, I have only to repeat what I said in the course of the general discussion of the budget. It may be possible to find out new crops which could be introduced here, but in experimenting on new crops, we must see that we select crops from countries where conditions similar to those obtaining here prevail. What I said in the course of the general discussion was that there was no use in attempting to grow

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crops which will not grow here. My own personal experience is that there is not much scope here for the development of cultivation of wheat and similar exotics. The department, instead of wasting its energy on the cultivation of wheat and other exotics, should concentrate attention on the improvement of the existing crops.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): ഇതുവരെ ചില ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കയായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ പ്രമേയം സംബന്ധിച്ചു അഞ്ചു മിനിട്ട് സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കുള്ള അവസരം ഉപയോഗിക്കയാണ്. ഏതെല്ലാം താലൂക്കിൽ ആരുടെ എല്ലാം സ്ഥലത്ത് പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നു എന്നും ഓരോന്നിനും എന്തു ചിലവുവരുന്നു എന്നും ഞാൻ മുമ്പ് കൌൺസിലിലേക്ക് അയച്ചിരുന്ന ചോദ്യത്തിന് ഇതുവരെ മറുപടി കിട്ടീട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ അതിന്റെ ഗുണദോഷങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി കണക്കുസഹിതം വ്യക്തമായി പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. എങ്കിലും സാമാന്യേന ഈ സംപ്രദായം ഒരു ദുരാചാരമാണെന്നാണ് പൊതു ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): പൊതുജനങ്ങളാരാണ്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): പബ്ലിക്ക്; എന്നേപ്പോലെയുള്ള വേറെ ഇങ്ങോട്ടയച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ.

കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പറ്റി ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രതിവാദിക്കണമെന്ന അവിടത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാരായ ജനങ്ങൾ എന്നോട പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): ഏതു താലൂക്കുകളിലെ ജനങ്ങളാണ് മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മനോട് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത്?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): മൂവാറ്റുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ, കുന്നത്തുനാട് മുതലായ പല താലൂക്കുകളിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ എന്നോട പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഏതു ആളുകളാണെന്ന നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): എന്നും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടില്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): ഞാൻ തന്നെ ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരനാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാരായ അനേകം ആളുകൾ എന്നോട സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവർൺമെൻറ് ഇപ്പോൾ വല്ലവരുടേയും സ്ഥലത്തു പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് പല അസൌകര്യങ്ങളും ഉണ്ട്. പല താലൂക്കുകളിലായി കുറേശ്ശ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ വാട്ടത്തിനെടുത്തോ വല്ല

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[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

യ്ക്ക വാങ്ങിയോ പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനും ചെന്നു നോക്കുന്നതിനും പഠിക്കുന്നതിനും കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യവും ഉണ്ടാകും. ഈ പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നോക്കാൻ ഗവർൺമെൻറുവക തരിശുഭൂമികളിലെന്നു പല സ്ഥലത്തും ഉണ്ട്. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം എട്ടോ പത്തോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം മുരുങ്ങിയ പാട്ടത്തിന് എവിടേയും കിട്ടും. കുടികളുടെ സ്ഥലത്തു നടത്തുന്ന ഈ പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ ഒരു ദുർവ്യയമാണെന്നും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഒരു ബോധം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ സമ്പ്രദായം നിറുത്തിക്കളയണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ കൌൺസിലിനോടറിയിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*) : I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT : Does the House agree to a closure of this debate?

The motion for closure was put and carried.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*) : I have nothing more to say.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : Sir, I have already answered the points raised by Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman. He thinks that the Government should open and maintain more farms. This is more expensive than conducting demonstrations on private lands.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*) : I wish to ask Dr. Kunjan Pillai if it will not be more efficient if the farms are maintained by the Government.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : Efficient it may be, but it will be more expensive. Now-a-days when everybody is crying against the increase in expenditure, I do not think it will be advisable to increase the number of Government farms. The results obtained from departmental demonstration farms will not be more convincing than those obtained from the demonstrations conducted on ryots' lands—excuse me Sir on private gentlemen's lands.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*) : I wish to ask whether proper facilities are being given to the public to inspect these private holdings where these experiments are tried.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : Yes. Every possible facility is given to the public to see these demonstrations.

PRESIDENT : Do you put up notice boards ?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) : Yes, we do put up notice boards ; and where it is not done, I shall see that it is done hereafter.

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MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): I wish to know whether the owner of the land has got the legal right to exclude any man who enters his place for inspecting the experiment.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I do not know the legal aspect of it. But, so far, nobody has been prevented from seeing these demonstrations on private lands.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): In case the ryots' lands —

PRESIDENT: Do not use the word 'ryots', please.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg the House's pardon.

In respect of cultivators' lands, if cultivators apply that their lands may be taken up for demonstration and experimental purposes and are prepared to defray the cost, would those people get preference?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Certainly. If people agree to do so, I will surely give preference to them.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I will at this stage withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Motions 322 to 325.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

322. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for construction of buildings by Rs. 1,000.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI :

323. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,500 for the construction of buildings by Rs. 100.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

324. To omit the allotment of Rs. 8,740 for conversion of lands into paddy and demonstration farms.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI :

325. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,740 for conversion of lands into paddy and demonstration farms by Rs. 100.

Motion 326.

PRESIDENT: There are two identical motions, one in the name of Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and the other in the name of Mr. Krishna Aiyar. May I take it that Mr. Krishna Aiyar moves it?

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Mr. Krishna Aiyar may move it.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I beg to make the following motion :—

326. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for land acquisition charges.

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[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

In respect of land acquisition charges, I see from the foot-notes in the budget that the charges are intended for a demonstration farm at Ettumanur. I further understand that the demonstration intended is of ginger. Ginger requires open heaths and sterile lands as at Ettumanur. A year after these experiments and demonstrations, the lands will have to be given up. I understand, that the idea of Dr. Kunjan Pillai may be either to try new species or to try to evolve a new type of ginger. After the evolution or the development has been perfected—and it may be done in a few years—the land will have to be sold out. Land need not be acquired at such a cost for this purpose. I am therefore submitting that it will be much easier to get lands on rent for a number of years, say for six years, and if the Director says it is not sufficient, for 12 years.

PRESIDENT: You will have to put up buildings and so on.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): For ginger farms I cannot think of the necessity of buildings, unless it be for the storage of manure. And such buildings do not cost anything appreciable. And the cost of experimenting will not be very high unless new species are sought to be introduced. Even then, small sheds would be enough. It will not be very costly and Rs. 4,000 need not be spent for that purpose. I was glad to see that Dr. Kunjan Pillai was urging the necessity for economy with reference to the last motion. Therefore it would only be in keeping with what he said on the last occasion and in keeping with the necessary conditions that he accepts the cut. If he needs lands, I may assure him that he may be able to procure lands on a favourable rent.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): I am in favour of Mr. Krishna Aiyar's motion. There seems to be what is called inconsistent pleas in law. Dr. Kunjan Pillai was satisfied that, if the Government got possession of landowners' lands, it will be cheaper for the people. If that is a fact, I am sure that in those places in a taluk where the land is sought to be acquired there are any number of enterprising men who will be glad to place their lands at the disposal of the Agricultural Department. Depending on the reasoning of Dr. Kunjan Pillai I give my support to Mr. Krishna Aiyar.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, the farm proposed to be opened at Ettumanur is intended for the investigation of the various problems connected with the cultivation of ginger. Ginger, as you all know, is an important article of export. We are exporting more than 10 lakhs of rupees' worth of ginger every year. Of late, a very serious insect pest has been destroying this crop and it is calculated that not less than 20 per cent. of the crops is lost on account of this pest.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I know the extent of land that Dr. Kunjan Pillai proposes to acquire for Rs. 4,000?

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DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It is about 12 to 15 acres. Ginger does not require a very fertile land.

MR. T. K VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*): I wish to ask Dr. Kunjan Pillai whether the department cannot get lands on lease for a number of years.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisherie*): I am coming to that question. The problem of ginger cultivation has to be tackled from various standpoints. Mr. Krishna Aiyar referred to different species of ginger. There are several species and they have to be imported and experimented upon locally.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): May I know where new species are available?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I believe they are, in Java and other countries. There are new varieties to be tried and the existing varieties have to be improved. The question of manuring ginger is a very important one. Ginger requires a lot of manure. The present practice is to apply cattle manure only. It has to be ascertained whether it will not be possible—

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Cannot many of these experiments be carried on in his own laboratories?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Manurial experiments?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Not manuring, I am asking with respect to the pest.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The life-history of the pest can be studied in the laboratory, but not the remedial measures. Travancore is now getting about ten lakhs of rupees a year by the export of ginger, and Government would be justified in spending some money to find out the means, if any, of adding to this income of the country. The question is, could not the experiments be conducted on private lands? I am not in a position to say how long these experiments should continue.

MR. J. JOHN NIDIRY (*Changanacherry cum Minachil*): Are there not Sirkar lands available in the taluk?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Near Ettumanur no Sirkar lands are available.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): Would lands at Kurichi do?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I do not know that. I must see the lands before I could answer that question.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*): What is the average life of the ginger plant? For how many years will the ginger, once planted, live?

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[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It lives for about six months, from Edavam to Tulam.

Then, Sir, these experiments have to be continued for a long period, and it is doubtful whether any private gentleman will be willing to place his lands at the disposal of the Government for a long period on terms to be agreed upon at present. In Eraniel we have started a small demonstration farm for which we have taken lands on lease for 12 years, but on this condition, *viz.*, that at the end of the period the lands should be returned to the owner without any compensation for the improvements made thereon. We have sunk a well there, constructed buildings, converted dry lands into wet. All these we have done and we are to get no compensation for the same. If private lands are taken on lease the owner will insist upon such impossible conditions. If the lands are required only for a few years—say two or three years or even five years—it may be possible to come to some terms with the owner, but if it is for a long period it will not be possible to get them on terms favourable to Government.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether he has tried to see whether lands for certain terms are available on rent.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have not tried, but I speak from my own experience.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai assures that lands are available, and that he will use his influence to get lands for the benefit of the department.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I must say that the land he speaks of—

PRESIDENT: The period is more important.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Long terms can be obtained.

PRESIDENT: What about the rent? The land is required for 30 years. You have to carry on experiments for many years to evolve better schemes to destroy pests.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Mr. Narayana Pillai may lease out his lands to Government for a nominal rent now, but I doubt whether he will agree to do so for a period of 20 years and more.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): I want to know whether continuity of cultivation in the same land is absolutely necessary.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes. It is necessary.

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MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): I have not finished my question. I do not know how he is able to answer me. (*Laughter*) In a crop like ginger, which my friend has admitted will grow for six months, is there a need for any permanent place? For example, if it is the jack tree or cocoanut tree, I quite understand the Director's opinion. My question is whether you should have the land for 12 years, considering the fact that the experiments may be shifted from one land to another.

PRESIDENT: You should remove the bacteria from the soil. If the experiments are shifted from one place to another we will have first of all to remove the bacteria in those places.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): If an experiment is started with different kinds of manures at one place it must be continued there for a sufficiently long period to obtain reliable results before it is shifted to another place. Until reliable results are obtained it is not desirable to shift experiments from place to place. I may be allowed to point out that non-official members do not realise the distinction between experiments and demonstrations. Demonstrations can be shifted from place to place but not experiments. It will be rather difficult to get lands on lease on favourable terms for a long period for experimental purposes.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): I beg to be excused. My point is this. Suppose Dr. Kunjan Pillai tries two chemicals in a particular land. These two chemicals after having been tried during two years are found useless. He tries another chemical. How is it possible to find out the relative proportion? That is my point. Is it not therefore better to conduct experiments in different isolated plots of land?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): No, Sir. In the case of manurial experiments all possible manures must be tried side by side. There is absolutely no use in carrying on experiments with one manure this year and with another next year. Different manures must be tried for a particular crop on different plots at the same time and such an experiment must continue for a sufficiently long period in order to get reliable results.

I have no objection to taking lands on lease if they are suitable to my purpose and if they can be had for a sufficiently long period on terms to be settled now. From my experience at Eraniel I must say that it is cheaper to acquire lands than to take them on lease for conducting experiments.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know then, what time Dr. Kunjan Pillai wants in order to see what lands are favourable, and for what period he wants to take up the lands if they are favourable, against Rs. 4,000?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I must first of all find out whether there are lands suited to my purpose.

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[Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai.]

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): How long will it take?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I must go round and inspect different sites.

PRESIDENT: The provision is only an enabling one.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Are there not Government lands available? I hear that there are somewhere near Ettumanur about 300 acres of reserved forests.

PRESIDENT: We cannot cut up reserves. The Conservator of Forests will have to be consulted.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I say, Sir, that if there are gentlemen willing to lease out lands on terms favourable to Government for a sufficiently long period I have no objection to take them on lease.

MR. S. SUBRAHMANYA KARAYALAR (*Pattanapuram* cum *Shencottah*): What kind of lands do you require, wet or dry?

PRESIDENT: We are dealing with dry lands only. (*Laughter.*) Ginger can be cultivated only on dry lands.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): May I know whether Dr. Kunjan Pillai will stop with asking the members of this House alone or extend the enquiry outside the Council also?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I will certainly consult gentlemen outside the Council also.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): Now the principle is recognised by Dr. Kunjan Pillai. May I know whether he expects any of us, or whether he is prepared, to enquire outside the Council?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I will surely make enquiries outside the Council.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): May I know whether he will put the question to Mr. Dhanukoti Pillai as to whether ten acres of Vedagiri reserve may not be available?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes, I will do so. But if I am not able to get suitable lands from private gentlemen or from the reserve, lands have to be acquired to start the farm. It must also be remembered that this provision of Rs. 4,000 is only a repetition. There is the same provision in the budget for the current year, and it lapses because of the delay that took place in acquiring lands. I may assure the Council that the money will be utilised only if it is found necessary to acquire lands.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): As to this particular motion, I have great pleasure to support it. What Dr. Kunjan

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Piliai wants is to take a leap in the dark. First of all, he has not ascertained whether Government lands are not available.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): No, Sir. I have ascertained. Near Ettumanur no Government lands are available.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Probably he means by Ettumanur the Ettumanur temple. (*Laughter.*)

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): No. I mean the whole taluk of Ettumanur.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): No, he cannot be correct. Secondly, with respect to ginger, he is not on firm ground. Probably it may be by experimenting upon ginger, say on a small scale all that he has to achieve may be achieved. Again, we may doubt whether continuous experiment for about 30 or 40 years will have necessarily to be carried on in this matter. Such a case is not made out. It is also possible, say by applying sulphuric acid or potassium chloride (*laughter*), within one year satisfactory results may be reached. The necessity for it ceases. Viewing the question in that light also, a modest beginning need alone be made. Then, as to the availability of land at Ettumanur, my own experience is that land of the heath description may be had in heaps in that taluk. A long time lease may be had at Ettumanur and we shall all try our influences, little as they are, with various land-holders in Ettumanur and try to accommodate the Agricultural Department. Before making such modest attempts, do not ask the tax payer to pay Rs.4,000 in order to buy about 10 or 12 acres of grounds. As Dr. Kunjan Pillai seems to be of opinion, he is not proceeding upon ascertained grounds. So, I would very strongly support the motion and even the pious wish of Dr. Kunjan Pillai that it may be allowed to hang on the budget page, without being attempted to be carried out, even that, I say, cannot be allowed since it is opposed to all principles to allow an allotment without knowing what we are going to do with it. If, as a matter of fact we are not going to succeed, it will be time enough for Dr. Kunjan Pillai to come up with the proposal again and it will be certainly our duty to allow the thing.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): In any case, Dr. Kunjan Pillai himself says that the experiment is not to be shifted, but is to be performed from area to area and from time to time in one particular plot of land. I am supporting the motion in that, because I am not at all satisfied as to why he wants 10 or 15 acres of land. He can commence his experiment upon a small plot of land like an acre or two and if necessary extend it further. From what I hear from him, I do not think any very large area is necessary as to the performance of experiments in a farm.

MR. J. JOHN NIDIRY (*Changanachery* cum *Minachil*): I also want to put in a word in support of the motion. I hail from the taluk, which unfortunately has been abolished recently, *viz.*, Ettumanur

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[Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar.]

(*laughter*,) and so far as my experience goes, I am sure that there are available Sirkar lands which may be conveniently used for this purpose—the Vedagiri reserve as it is called, I understand, is to be registered because it is not a proper forest reserve at all. The kind of land which has been described by Mr. Krishna Aiyar as suitable for cultivation of ginger is just the sort of land we find in the Vedagiri reserve and some small bits out of it could be conveniently sliced and made use of by the department. So, I am also of opinion that no further money need be spent upon purchasing land.

MR. M. K. KHADIR PILLAI (*Nominated*): If Dr. Kunjan Pillai has no objection to demonstrate this ginger farm at Alwaye, I am prepared to give 10 or 15 acres of land for 5 or 6 years without any rent.

PRESIDENT: Only for five or six years?

MR. M. K. KHADIR PILLAI (*Nominated*): For ginger only.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industries, North*): May I know if Dr. Kunjan Pillai will try Mr. Krishna Aiyar's suggestions before he comes to a conclusion?

PRESIDENT: He has already said that he could not sell.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industries, North*): When two or three put their heads together it ought not to be difficult to arrange matters. It is an undertaking that he would sell this place and if favourable terms could be obtained, surely he would not be able to inform the members.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Vaikam* cum *Ettumanur*): I would like to know, for recording my vote, whether, in any case, the farm will be located in Ettumanur or not?

PRESIDENT: In Ettumanur town?

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Vaikam* cum *Ettumanur*): What I want to know is whether the ginger farm will be located in Ettumanur in any event, *i. e.*, whether land is acquired or lease is taken. I am personally interested in this matter as Ettumanur is my constituency. (*Laughter.*)

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): All of us are interested in Ettumanur. (*Laughter.*)

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It has been brought to the notice of the House now, that a good site for the cultivation of ginger is available from Sirkar land itself. For example, there are open heaths at Kurichi and I believe for ginger more than two or three inches—

PRESIDENT: Kurichi is near Changanachery.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): It is open heath land.

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MR. J. JOHN NIDIRY (*Changanachery* cum *Minachil*): I do not think that land will suit.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): Mr. Nidiry points out that Ettumanur must be the centre for all time to come. But the lands at Ettumanur and the lands at Kurichi do not differ from an agricultural point of view. I have travelled and I know the lands very well. Then, it has also been brought to the notice of the House—

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Vaikam* cum *Ettumanur*): Sir, I wish to know whether he has got land in or near Kurichi?

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I have land near Kurichi myself and Government have also land available there.

It has been brought to the notice of the House that there is an isolated bit of reserve land which by courtesy might be called forest *i. e.*, Vedagiri, which would not affect in any way the operations of the Forest Department. The nearest reserve may be at a distance of 6 to 20 miles. If it comes to that, Mr. Dhanukoti Pillai will give plenty of lands. Then the large sum provided for the purpose of purchasing lands may be used for the purpose of experimenting upon them. Dr. Kunjan Pillai says the experiment has to be demonstrated in about 10 to 12 acres. But to us, lay people who are not experts, it does not seem necessary. In two acres of land the necessary experiments may be performed and that would be more compact and more capable of inspection.

PRESIDENT: You cannot put up buildings on two acres of land and then conduct the experiments also.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I suggested in the course of my speech that the buildings that may be necessary are only small huts or sheds for storing chemicals and that they will not cost much. And I would ask Dr. Kunjan Pillai to tell us whether any more buildings are necessary for the purpose. In all these circumstances, these Rs. 4,000 would be a wastage from any point of view.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I have already explained the necessity of continuing experiments for a long series of years. The question has been raised by Mr. Krishna Aiyar whether it is necessary to have such a large area as 12 to 15 acres. I must say that it is necessary because several experiments have to be conducted for which a number of plots are required. It is an acknowledged fact that in the case of all experiments each plot should be at least half an acre. Nothing less than that will give reliable results. I think that, for all the experiments I have in contemplation, an area of 12 to 15 acres is necessary.

Then, regarding the question of leasing private lands, I may say that, if any private gentleman is willing to offer lands on reasonable terms for a sufficiently long period on terms to be agreed upon at present, the offer will certainly be considered. But there is this aspect of the question also to be taken into consideration, *viz.*, that even on private lands

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[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

taken on lease, Government will have to spend money on buildings and other improvements. The question will, naturally, arise whether the owner of the land will pay any compensation for improvements to Government when the land goes back to him. All these are matters for careful consideration. My own idea is that it is better, on the whole, for Government to acquire lands for a fairly nominal price than to take them on lease. At present, it will cost about Rs. 300 per acre, and later on if Government decide to close the farm they can certainly sell the land at a profit. I shall consult the members of this Council as well as other gentlemen before I utilise the money for acquiring lands. If the House is not satisfied with the explanation I have given, personally I have no objection to accept the cut.

PRESIDENT: You have said nothing about buildings.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Quarters must be constructed for the staff, and sheds for cattle and fencing will have to be put up.

PRESIDENT: The Director accepts the cut; and so I think we may pass on.

Motions 327 to 329.

The following motions were not made :—

MR. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

327. To omit the allotment of Rs. 4,000 for land acquisition charges.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

328. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,100 for petty construction and repairs by Rs. 500.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI :

329. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,200 for wages to coolies by Rs. 500.

Motion 330.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Eraniel* cum *Vilavankod*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion :—

330. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 13,043 for establishment by Rs. 10.

കന്നുകാലികളുടെ ചികിത്സയ്ക്ക് ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള Veterinary ആശുപത്രികൾകൊണ്ടു മതിയാകുന്നതല്ലാ. തെക്കൻ ഡിവിഷനെ നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ നാഗർകോവിൽ, കുഴിത്തുറ ഈ രണ്ടു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ മൃഗ ആശുപത്രികൾ ഉള്ളത്. അതിനു സമീപമുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് അവയെ വേണ്ടപോലെ ഉപചാരപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നുണ്ട്. ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്താൻ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ നാഗർകോവിൽ, കുഴിത്തുറ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വന്ന് അവിടത്തെ

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മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസറന്മാരെകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനും ചികിത്സിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും അവരുടെ ധനാദായസ്ഥിതി അവരെ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതല്ല. കൂടുതൽ മൃഗആശുപത്രികളും ഇപ്പോൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായാൽ കൂടുതൽ ചിലവായി തീരുന്നതാണ്. അതിലേക്ക് ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നില്ലാ. ചികിത്സയെപ്പറ്റി നോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ കന്നുകാലികൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന പലേ സുഖക്കേടുകൾക്കും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ചികിത്സ ഫലപ്രദമായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതിലേക്ക് ഒരു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗമായി കാണുന്നതു നാട്ടു ചികിത്സക്കാർക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുത്ത് അവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ആയുർവേദചികിത്സയെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവർൺമെൻറു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചു വരുന്നതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പലേ സൌകര്യങ്ങളും ഗുണങ്ങളും ഉള്ളതാണ്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ചികിത്സയിൽ ഭേദപ്പെടാത്ത പല സുഖക്കേടുകളും ആയുർവേദചികിത്സയിൽ ഭേദപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നതുപോലെ മൃഗചികിത്സയിൽ അനേകരോഗങ്ങളും നാട്ടുചികിത്സയിൽ ഭേദപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം മൃഗചികിത്സ പൂർവ്വകാലം മുതൽ ഓരോ കുടുംബങ്ങളിൽ പരമ്പരയായി അതിലെ അംഗങ്ങൾ പഠിച്ചും പരിശീലിച്ചുംപോരുന്ന ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾ എനിക്കറിയുവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ കാലത്ത് ആ ചികിത്സയെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കാലക്രമംകൊണ്ട് അതു നശിച്ചുപോകാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതാണ്. കൽക്കുളം താലൂക്കിൽ ആറാർ പകുതിയിൽ ചുവരുക്കാട്ടു എന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് ഒരു കുടുംബക്കാർ ഈ ചികിത്സവച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇതുപോലെ മറെറാരു കുടുംബം ഇരണിയൽ താലൂക്കിലുള്ളതായും എനിക്കറിയാം. കൽക്കുളം താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ചുവർക്കോട്ടു വൈദ്യനെയും അയാളുടെ ചികിത്സയെയുംപറ്റി എനിക്കു അനുഭവത്താൽ ധാരാളം അറിവുള്ളതാണ്. ഈയാം കൽക്കുളം താലൂക്കിലും Veterinary ആശുപത്രിയിരിക്കുന്ന വിളവങ്കോട്ടു താലൂക്കിലും ധാരാളം ചികിത്സകൾ നടത്തിപോരുന്നു. ഈ വൈദ്യനെ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു പാലും പലരും വരുത്തി ചികിത്സിപ്പിച്ചു വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ മൃഗചികിത്സ ധാരാളം പ്രചാരത്തോട്ടുകൂടി നടത്തിപ്പോരുന്ന ആളെ നല്ല ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുള്ള കന്നുകാലികളുടെ രക്ഷക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

നാട്ടുചികിത്സകാർക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുത്തുതുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ ഇതിനെ ഒരു സൌകര്യമായി കരുതി പലരും അപേക്ഷിച്ചുതുടങ്ങുമെന്നും അതിൽ നല്ല ചികിത്സക്കാരെ തിരിച്ചറിഞ്ഞു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കാൻ വിഷമമു

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[President.]

ണ്ടാകുമെന്നും ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ള സമാധാനം പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. ഗവ്കിമ്സയിൽ നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരെകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഗുണദോഷം വിചാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവക്കു ഗ്രാന്റു കൊടുക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ ഉള്ള വിഷമതകളെ പരിഹരിക്കത്തക്കസ്ഥിതിയിൽ അതിലേക്കു റൂൾസ് ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എന്നതന്നെയല്ല, ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ളയുടെ സക്കീട്ടുകളിൽ ഓരോ സ്ഥലത്തും ചെല്ലുമ്പോൾ അവിടത്തെ മൃഗവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ യോഗ്യതകളെപ്പറ്റി അറിയാൻ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുകയല്ലാതെ അതിലുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങളെ കരുതി ഗ്രാന്റു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ നാട്ടുകാർ പഠിച്ചും പരിശീലിച്ചും പോരുന്ന മൃഗചികിത്സ നാമാവശേഷമായിതീരുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ അനുകൂലമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു.

MR. N. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In supporting the motion, I also think that something better has to be done by the Veterinary Department. I got communications signed by several persons in and around Kayankulam that they stand in need of better aid in this matter. I have already brought that fact to the notice of Dr. Kunjan Pillai, and so I do not wish to speak anything more.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I have to speak a few words in support of Mr. Kumara Pillai's motion. I shall give some of my personal experience in the veterinary dispensaries of the State. I have myself visited a few institutions—

PRESIDENT: Will you speak a little louder so that Dr. Kunjan Pillai may hear you?

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I have myself visited a few of the veterinary dispensaries and hospitals of the State. Most of these Veterinary Surgeons are idling away their time, because they get only an animal or two occasionally. Of course, they may fill up their books and registers with a number of names. One of the Veterinary Inspectors—

PRESIDENT: If you are going to criticise the policy of the Veterinary Department, you can do so when the next motion is being discussed. It would be appropriate then, because this motion of Mr. Kumara Pillai relates to the question of giving grants to private veterinary men. It is not a motion for reduction of the total grant.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I shall just answer one or two points raised by Mr. Padmanabha Pillai and Mr. M. N. Pillai—

PRESIDENT: Mr. M. N. Pillai has not spoken.

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DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): As regards the point raised by Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, he told me a few days ago that he received a petition from some inhabitants of Kayankulam complaining that the veterinary officers do not visit their place.

MR. N. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Karunagappalli*): Not exactly that they were not visited, but that they are in need of better help.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): As far as Kayankulam is concerned, this question was brought up at the last or the previous session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and then it was decided that special arrangements should be made for the veterinary officer at Quilon, visiting Kayankulam at least once a month and staying there for a week at least, every time he goes there. I accordingly made the necessary arrangements and I know that the Veterinary Inspector at Quilon goes to Kayankulam every month, stays there a week and attends to the treatment of animals in consultation with the President of the Muncipality. The President, I am glad to say, renders all possible help to the officer.

The charge made against the veterinary officers is that they are not doing sufficient work. When they remain in the veterinary hospitals they can treat only cases which are taken there.

PRESIDENT: Mr. M. N. Pillai is going to speak again.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Then I will not refer to it now.

Mr. Kumara Pillai said that there are private veterinary phisicians who should be encouraged by Government giving them grants. In the first place, there is no proper criterion by which the ability of the physician can be tested. It is not possible to hold examinations and there is no other means of testing his skill in the profession. In the case of Ayurveda, no doubt, grants are given to native physicians. In their case, their proficiency is being tested by examinations.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): Are there not physicians attached to the Ayurvedic Department, who have not passed any examination and yet receive grants from Government?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): In any case, there is a criterion by which the ability of Ayurvedic physicians can be tested.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): May I know what that criterion is?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The Director of Ayurveda is an expert in the Ayurvedic system of treatment. He examines each applicant and decides whether he deserves grant or not. In the case of these veterinary physicians no such thing is possible. I do not deny the fact that in some cases the indigenous physicians are as good as veterinary surgeons and in some

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[Mr. T. Kumara Pillai.]

cases they are even better. In regard to elephants, for example, treatment by native physicians is very often more effective than that of Veterinary Surgeons. The point to be considered is whether some means can be devised to test the ability of these physicians. This is a matter requiring examination, and I assure the House that it will be examined and whatever possible will be done in the matter of giving grants to those who really deserve them.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Eraniel* cum *Vilavankod*): ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ളയുടെ മറുപടിയിൽ ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച മാതിരി ഉള്ള പ്രതിബന്ധം ഉള്ളതായിതന്നെ അദ്ദേഹവും പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇവക്കെങ്ങനെയാണ് ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കുന്നത്, അവരെ എങ്ങനെയാണ് പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കേണ്ടത് എന്നുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങളാണ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഉണ്ടായിവരുമെന്നു പറയുന്നു. വെറ്ററിനെറി ആശുപത്രിയിൽ വരുന്ന സുഖക്കേടുള്ള രണ്ടു കന്നുകാലികളെ രണ്ടുപേരെക്കൊണ്ട് ചികിത്സിപ്പിച്ചു നോക്കുക. കൂടുതൽ ഫലപ്രാപ്തി ആരിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടുന്നോ അവർക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കുക അയോഗ്യന്മാർക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുത്താൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ കന്നുകാലികൾക്കാണ് ദോഷം. ശരിയായി ചികിത്സിക്കുമെന്നു കൃഷിക്കാർ പറയുന്ന ഒരാൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ചികിത്സ നന്നായിരിക്കും. ആനകളെ ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിൽ നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ ചികിത്സ നന്നായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് അദ്ദേഹംതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞു. കന്നുകാലി ചികിത്സകന്മാർക്കുകൂടി ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം തൃപ്തികരമായ അനുഭവം കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. കല്ലുളം താലൂക്കിൽ ചികിത്സിക്കുന്ന ആൾതന്നെ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുവന്ന് ചികിത്സ നടത്തിവരുന്നു. ഇതുപോലെ ഒരുവൈദ്യൻ ഇരണിയൽ താലൂക്കിലും ഉണ്ട്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ചികിത്സയിൽ വലിയ ഫലം കണ്ടുവരുന്നില്ല. അവരെ വിളിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന കാര്യം പ്രയാസമാണ്. ഈ കാരണങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടാണ് വെറ്ററിനെറി ആശുപത്രിയിൽ അധികം കന്നുകാലികളെ ചികിത്സിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇവരെ വിളിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽതന്നെ താമസിച്ചു ചികിത്സിക്കയില്ല. നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരാകുമ്പോൾ അവർ താമസിച്ചു ചികിത്സിക്കും. ഇതിനുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ മാതിരി പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I have already explained that that matter requires examination, that it will be examined, and that what is possible will be done.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Eraniel* cum *Vilavankod*): I withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

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Motion 331.

MR. N. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:—

331. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,231 for Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries by Rs. 1,000.

My object in sending the motion was simply to point out the fact already mentioned by me. I do not want to say anything more on the subject.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I want to make a few suggestions for improving the existing conditions in the Veterinary Department. I am sorry to see that the Veterinary Department is not working very satisfactorily. From my own personal experience, as I said a few minutes ago, most of these veterinary surgeons are idling away their time. I have seen some of them playing at cards. When I asked some of them, their reply was that they occasionally get an animal for treatment and that they waste the rest of the time. What I would suggest is that they should at least be travelling for 20 or 25 days every month. For instance, the surgeon at Trivandrum can go about to Attingal and other places.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, there is a veterinary hospital at Attingal.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): At present they are not of much use to the public. They must be moving about instead of remaining in certain places waiting for animals to be brought to them. Of course, the treatment is not very often successful, due to the quality of the drugs supplied to the department. I understand some of them have even complained to the Director that the quality of the drugs is bad. I think, unless the drugs are properly selected, the animals treated will not at all be benefited. I also came to understand that the supply of drugs is given on contract to a private contractor for the past four or five years. I do not know why the Director did not cancel the contract and try to get medicine from the Medical Stores or from some reputed firms. The success in the treatment depends on the quality of the drugs supplied. I have myself seen some of the bottles. Most of the bottles are not the original bottles. They are labelled by some local firm. Most of the drugs are easily available in the original bottles themselves in very many firms. I wonder why the Director of Agriculture did not get the drugs directly from Europe along with the supply to the Medical Department or from reliable firms in Bombay or Madras.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): I should like to know whether Mr. M. N. Pillai has tested any of these medicines.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I have not tested them. I have seen them. I am fully convinced that they are not genuine medicines.

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[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

The veterinary doctors themselves have told me that they are adulterated.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Has Mr. M. N. Pillai ever reported the fact to Dr. Kunjan Pillai ?

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I told Dr. Kunjan Pillai about it, and he said that he would cancel the contract and order medicines from the Medical Stores. I do not know whether he has done it. Dr. Kunjan Pillai is not an expert in veterinary science and therefore perhaps he was not able to exercise his control over the department.

MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*) : I wish to know whether Mr. M. N. Pillai is an expert in the science. (*Laughter.*)

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : I am not. With all that, I know that the drugs are bad. If an expert is appointed to assist Dr. Kunjan Pillai I hope the department will improve. I hope Dr. Kunjan Pillai will insist upon the veterinary doctors going about and thereby giving relief to animals.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, very many charges have been brought against the veterinary officers. The first charge is that they are idling away their time and playing cards occasionally.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Not occasionally, Sir. Most of their time they have to waste.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): If they have no work to do they may have probably been idling away their time. Surely, they attend on all the cases that are taken to the dispensaries. Simply because they happen to indulge in playing cards when they have no work to do, I do not think that we shall be justified in closing down all these dispensaries. Although they do not get a large number of cases regularly, occasionally there are serious outbreaks of contagious diseases like rinderpest, when they will have tight work. It is necessary to maintain a sufficient veterinary staff to combat such outbreaks.

As regards touring, I may say that there is a standing order that they should be touring as much as possible. Except the officer at Trivandrum all others are touring for not less than 16 to 18 days every month. The officer at Trivandrum is not allowed to go on circuit because he has to attend on the animals in the Zoo and carry on inspection of horses in the town under the Glanders and Farcy Regulation. The work which touring officers do may not be quite satisfactory. Whenever I receive a complaint I investigate it and see that the defect in their work is remedied. I am not an expert in Veterinary Science. I have undergone a course of training for six months and that only for an hour a day. The veterinary surgeons we have here are all well

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qualified men who have undergone four or five years' training in a Veterinary College. To help me in supervising the work of veterinary officers, provision has been included in the budget for the appointment of a Veterinary Assistant. I may point out to the House that this additional appointment does not involve any additional expenditure to the Government. The work of this Assistant will be to go about and check the work of the veterinary officers, inspect veterinary hospitals, examine the stock of medicines, etc.

Regarding the supply of drugs, I must say that the contract was given to a local firm for five years about three years ago.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): What was the necessity for giving the contract for five years?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It was done during the last administration.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Did not Dr. Kunjan Pillai make any protest at that time?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): No.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Was there any scarcity for medicine at that time?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) There was no scarcity of drugs. The local firm offered reasonable terms and hence the contract was given to them for 5 years.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Did the Director of Agriculture ever compare the rates with those of the medical stores?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI(*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*) I did not do that. The contract is for 5 years and that period expire: next year or so, when the question of renewing this contract or of engaging a new contractor will be considered. I do not remember to have told Mr. M. N. Pillai that the contract will be cancelled. It may not be renewed after the expiry of the period.

As regards the quality of the drugs, I must say that I received a few complaints, and in all those cases I insisted on the bad drugs being re-replaced at the cost of the firm.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Have you ever brought the complaints to the notice of Government?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): No. There was no necessity for that.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Is it not the duty of Dr. Kunjan Pillai to report to Government as soon as he received the complaints?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I received only very few complaints. If any officer found that a drug was bad, he should report the matter to me at once, so that I might issue orders to have it replaced. This year I received only one complaint

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[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

about the shortage of a medicine, and the shortage was ordered to be supplied immediately.

As regards Mr. M. N. Pillai's observation that the drugs are not supplied in the original bottles it must be remembered that the annual allotment for each institution for this purpose is only about Rs. 300.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): There is an allotment of Rs. 4,000 or so. I wish to know whether the Director could not get from some reliable firm the whole stock for Rs. 4,000 and store it in a store-room.

PRESIDENT: It is a firm that now supplies.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): I wish to know whether it is not possible for the Director to order drugs all the Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 and stock them, and then distribute to the different hospitals.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): That means additional expenditure. We want a building to store the medicines and a store-keeper to be in charge of them. Any how, this question may be considered when the period of the present contract expires.

MR. M. N. PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): May I know how the medicines are distributed at present?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The medicines are now supplied to each institution by the contractor at his risk. He meets the packing and transport charges.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Padmanabha Pillai, do you press the motion?

MR. N. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The following motions were not moved:—

Motions 332 and 333.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

332. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,200 for travelling allowance by Rs. 1,000.

MR. V. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI:

333. To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,100 for land acquisition charges.

Motion 334.

334. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·79 lakhs under Demand XIII by Rs. 20,000.

Mr. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): കൃഷിഡി
പ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്ക് ആകെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ചക്ഷത്തിനുമുകളിലാ

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ൻപതിനായിരം രൂപായിൽ ൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ പ്രമേയം.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇതുവരെ ചിലവാക്കീട്ടുള്ള പണത്തിന്റെയൊ, ഇതുവരെക്കാലം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ശ്രമത്തിന്റെയൊ, സ്ഥിതി വിചാരിച്ചാൽ ഫലം തീരെ തൃപ്തമെന്നു പറയാതിരിപ്പാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ജനങ്ങളുടെ തൊഴിലും ഗവർൺമെൻറിന്റെ പ്രധാനമുതലെടുപ്പും കൃഷിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ കൃഷിയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കായി ധാരാളം പണം ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതിനു കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിയുടേയൊ ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരന്റെയൊ നിലയിൽ ഞാൻ തടസ്സം പറയരുതാത്തതാണ്. എന്നാൽ നിഷ്പ്രയോജനമായ വ്യയം ഏതവസരത്തിലും തടയുകതന്നെ വേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള വിചാരമാണ് എന്നെ ഈ പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഇതഃപര്യന്തമുള്ള പ്രവൃത്തികളേയും അതിൽനിന്നും രാജ്യത്തു കൃഷിവിഷയമായി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള അഭിവൃദ്ധിയേയും പറ്റി കുറച്ചു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാം.

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും വളങ്ങൾ ശേഖരിച്ചു കൃഷിക്കാക്ക് വിൽക്കുന്നതാണു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രവൃത്തി. ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഗവർൺമെൻറു വഹിക്കുന്ന ചിലവ് ആവശ്യമുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു മറ്റൊരവസരത്തിൽ കാരണസഹിതം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. വളത്തിന്റെ ഉപയോഗത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാരെ വേണ്ടപോലെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നെ ഈ നാട്ടിലെ വളങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങുകയും വിൽക്കുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ മറു കാര്യങ്ങളിലെന്നപോലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതുവളരെ കാലമായിട്ടും വളത്തിന്റെ ഉപയോഗത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ വേണ്ടപോലെ മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു കഴിഞ്ഞില്ലെങ്കിൽ അത് ഒരു പരാജയമായി വിചാരിക്കണം. വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും കന്നുകാലികളെ വരുത്തി സംരക്ഷിച്ചു പരീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ചിലവുചെയ്യുവാൻ ഒരുക്കമുള്ളതായി ബഡ്ജറിൽനിന്നും കാണുന്നു. നേരത്തെ വാങ്ങീട്ടുള്ളവയെ പരീക്ഷിച്ചാൽ ധാരാളം മതിയായിരുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിയും ഭക്ഷണസ്വാദായവും ഇവയ്ക്ക് എത്രമാത്രം പറ്റുമെന്നു പരീക്ഷിച്ചറിവാൻ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ളവ പോരയോ? കൂടുതൽ വാങ്ങുന്നതു നഷ്ടമായേ വരൂ. അയൽരാജ്യങ്ങളായ തിരുനൽവേലി കോയമ്പത്തൂർ ജില്ലകളിലുള്ള ഇവിടത്തേക്കാൾ വലിയതരം കാളക

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[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitommman.]

ളേയും പശുക്കളേയും ഇവിടെ പണ്ടേതന്നെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളർത്തുമായിരുന്നുഎന്നു വേണം ഊഹിക്കുവാൻ. ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതി പറഞ്ഞതെ വരുന്നതും അവിടങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിക്കാർ വലിയ ചിലവുകൂടാതെ ഇവയ്ക്കു കൊടുത്തുപോരുന്ന പരുത്തിക്കുരു, ചോളവയ്ക്കോൽ, മുതലായവ ഇവിടെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രയാസവും, അധികച്ചിലവും ഉള്ളതു നിമിത്തമായിരിക്കണം ഇവിടെ ഇവയെ കൃഷിക്കാർ വളർത്താതിരുന്നത്. എനിക്കും എന്റെ സ്വദേശികളായ പലർക്കും വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും വരുത്തുന്ന കാളകളേയും പശുക്കളേയും സംരക്ഷിച്ചു വളർത്തുന്നത് കർഷകന്മാർക്കു പ്രായേണ അധികച്ചിലവിനും നഷ്ടത്തിനും ഇടവരുത്തുന്നതാണെന്ന് അനുഭവത്തിൽ നിന്നും ബോധപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

പരീക്ഷണത്തോട്ടങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യവും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിലയിൽ വളരെ പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. യാതൊരു പുതിയ കൃഷിയും പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കി ആദായകരമാണെന്നു കണ്ട് ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിനു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇവിടത്തേതിനോടു തുല്യമായ മണ്ണും ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിയും ഉള്ള ദേശങ്ങളിൽ പോയി അവിടെ ആദായകരങ്ങളായിരിക്കുന്ന കൃഷികളെ ഇവിടെ പരീക്ഷണത്തോട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പരീക്ഷിച്ചു രാജ്യത്തു പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നോക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഇതിലേയ്ക്കായി ഡയറക്ടരവർകളോ മറ്റോ ദൂരദിക്കുകളിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതായാലും വലിയ തരക്കേടില്ല. വടക്കെ ഇന്ത്യയിലും മറ്റും നടക്കാറുള്ള പ്രദർശനങ്ങൾക്കു പോകുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ ഈവിധമുള്ള യാത്രകളാണ് അധികം നല്ലതു്. മരച്ചീനി, തേയില, റബർ, കടപ്പിലാവ്, പറങ്കിമാവ്, വേര മുതലായവ വിദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നവയാണെല്ലൊ ഇവ ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് ഇങ്ങിനെ പ്രയോജനകരങ്ങളായ ചിലതുണ്ടെന്നു ആരും വിചാരിച്ചിരിക്കയില്ല. ഈവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഏതെങ്കിലുമൊന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു നാട്ടിൽ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന് കഴിയാത്തതു കഷ്ടംതന്നെ. ബാങ്കുനെല്ല്, നിലക്കടല, ഇരിനുകലപ്പ ഇവയൊന്നും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു പ്രചരിച്ചിട്ടും നാട്ടിൽ വ്യാപിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവ ഇവിടേയ്ക്ക് അധികം പറ്റിയവയല്ലെന്നു വെളിപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. കൂടികളുടെ വക സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഗവർൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നത് ഒരുതരത്തിൽ ദ്രവ്യത്തിനു ഹേതുവാണ്. മിക്ക താലൂക്കുകളിലും ചുരുങ്ങിയവിലയ്ക്കു പാട്ടത്തിനൊരു ഭൂമികിട്ടും. തരിശുഭൂമികളും കാണാതിരിക്കയില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെ

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ൻറിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണമായ അധീനതയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു കൃഷി നടത്തുന്നതാണ് അധികം നല്ലത്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും സ്വന്തമായിനടത്തുന്ന പരിക്ഷണത്തോട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പത്തേക്കറിൽക്കൂടുതൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണതയുള്ളതായിരിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലും പലതരത്തിലുള്ള ശീതോഷ്ണസ്ഥിതിയോടും മണ്ണോടും കൂടിയ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ചെറിയ ചെറിയ പരീക്ഷണത്തോട്ടങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണ് അധികം നല്ലതു്. കോന്നി കുരുമുളകുതോട്ടംപോലെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ മറ്റുഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നുകൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് ചെന്നു കാണുവാൻ പ്രയാസമുള്ള പ്രദേശത്തു വലിയ തോട്ടങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു പ്രയോജനം കുറയുകയും അധികച്ചിലവു വരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു കാരണമാണ്.

തെങ്ങിന്റെ സാംക്രമികരോഗത്തിനോ, നെല്ലിനു പിടിപെടാറുള്ള ചാഴി, പുഴു മുതലായവയ്ക്കോ പറയത്തക്ക പ്രതിവിധിയൊന്നും കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ നടപ്പാക്കീട്ടില്ല. മുപ്പതു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ശിഷ്ടം രൂപായും ഒരു വ്യാഴവട്ടത്തിലധികം കാലവും സംലബ്ധനമൊ കുറഞ്ഞകാലമോ ആയി ഗണിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലല്ലോ. ഇത്രയും ധനവും സമയവും വ്യയം ചെയ്തിട്ടും സാരമായ പ്രയോജനമൊന്നും കൃഷിവിഷയത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിലെ ചിലവു ചുരുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഓരോ കൃഷി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരും താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിടത്ത് ഓരോ ചെറിയ പരീക്ഷണത്തോട്ടങ്ങളും നടത്തുന്നതിനും തെങ്ങിനും നെല്ലിനും മറ്റും പിടിപെടുന്ന വ്യാധികൾക്കു ശമനംവരുത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ട പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തുന്നതിനും ഒഴികെ മറ്റുള്ള വ്യയമെല്ലാം കുറയ്ക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ നാലിലൊരുഭാഗമായി കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും വലിയ തരക്കേടൊന്നുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടിനെ സാരമായവിധം ബാധിക്കുത്തക്കവണ്ണം ചിലവു ചുരുക്കുന്നത് കുറേ വിഷമമുള്ള കാര്യമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വച്ചാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിലേയ്ക്കു വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തി എഴുപത്താൻപതിനായിരം രൂപായിൽ ൧൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാമാത്രം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നത്. ഇത്രയും സംഖ്യ കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കൃഷിക്കാക്കോ രാജ്യത്തിനോ യാതൊരു ദോഷവും വരുന്നില്ല. മേൽപ്രസ്താവിച്ച കാരണങ്ങളാൽ എന്റെ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ മാന്യന്മാരായ നിങ്ങളേവരും അനുകൂലിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Macelikara cum Karthikapalli*): Sir, I am extremely sorry that I have to differ from Mr. Kunjitomman

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[Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar.]

over again. His has been a wholesale condemnation of every improvement attempted, of every process tried and of the achievements thus far effected by the Agricultural Department. He has given us eight instances. The first head of arraignment was that no new crop has been introduced by the department. Dr. Kunjan Pillai has sufficiently explained it. Next he said that *Banku* paddy and other exotics have been introduced. *Banku* paddy, if regarded as an exotic, has been sufficiently proved to be a very good exotic.

MR. TARITAU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): പരീക്ഷിച്ചു നോക്കീട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയതിൽ മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എത്രത്തോളം കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടോ അതിൽ ഇരട്ടിയും കൂടുതലും കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): രാജ്യത്ത് ഈ കൃഷിരീതി വ്യാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): പല താലൂക്കിലും ഉണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): വടക്കൻ ദിക്കുകളിൽ ഏതു താലൂക്കുകളിൽ അധികം ഉണ്ട്.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): തിരുവല്ലാ, ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): വടക്കൻ ദിക്കുകളിൽ പലയിടത്തും കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): "പലർ" എന്നുള്ളതിന്റെ അർത്ഥത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ചിരിക്കും.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): പല താലൂക്കുകൾ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ഒന്നിധികം ആളുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നത് പലർ എന്നർത്ഥമാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പലരും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്.

First, there was a sweeping denunciation of the department with a statement that the department has not introduced new species. Then, the charge against the department was that a new species of paddy was attempted to be tried. The two do not agree. The next head of attack was against the improved species of cattle. That is extremely surprising to me. Travancore cattle are very well known to be puny weaklings.

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We depend upon cattle for our cultivation. Our future depends upon cattle; the future of population depends upon good cattle; without good cattle, the human species itself might deteriorate. Now, here is an arraignment that the department is trying new species of better cattle not only for agriculture but for general purposes. If my friend Mr. Kunjitomman had been travelling about elsewhere, he would have seen the state of cattle, for example in Mysore, the Karadapalli and Amrutmahal, which are famous all over the world.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): ഞാൻ മൈസൂർ കന്നുകാലികളെ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. മൈസൂരിൽ പലയിടത്തും പോയിട്ടുമുണ്ട്. മൈസൂർ കന്നുകാലികൾക്ക് ഇവിടത്തെ തീറ്റി മതിയെന്നാണോ മിസ്റ്റർ കുഞ്ഞയ്യർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്?

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): ധാരാളം മതിയാകും

I do not refer particularly to the Mysore breed. Improved breed has to be imported and people have to be educated. Seed-bulls have to be taken from door to door. Lectures and demonstrations are necessary to make the people realise that the future of the State necessitates the improvement of our breed of cattle. The next head of condemnation was the iron plough which is rusting, possibly because you have not got good cattle to draw. Mr. Kunjitomman does not want good cattle, and therefore the iron plough has to rust. And then there was a remark about Dr. Kunjan Pillai's going to other places for exhibition purposes and that that was a waste of public money. Unless he goes and attends exhibitions how is he to know what is going on outside and what improvements have been effected and what developments have taken place? Is he not bound to give the benefit of his experience to the outside world? Is he merely to gather information and to keep it for himself?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): അന്യദിക്കിൽപോയി പഠിക്കേണ്ടതൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത്. വടക്കെഇൻഡ്യയിൽ അടിക്കടി പോയതുകൊണ്ട് വലിയപ്രയോജനമില്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതിന്റെ പൊരുൾ.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I do not want to join issue with Mr. Kunjitomman on any particular point. I do not want to be an apologist for the Government agency. But I find Dr. Kunjan Pillai has been misunderstood. Dr. Kunjan Pillai has done much good to the State. He has been going about all over giving impetus to agriculture. I can testify to that. As regards the Koni pepper plantations referred to by Mr. Kunjitomman, I believe such a large acreage need not have been taken up for experimental purposes; for pepper cultivation has not reached its acme in Travancore. New species have to be tried in Minachil and other places, as the existing plants have died on account of pests and diseases. I do not say that no

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[Mr. Tariatu Kunjitomman.]

attempt has been made towards the eradication of that pest. I know, more has to be done for pepper. The best species have to be selected and propagated and a lot of evolution work has to be done. Lastly, the attack was about the leaflets published by Dr. Kunjan Pillai which, Mr. Kunjitomman said were only available to the educated classes. The leaflets are intended for instruction, and very many people avail themselves of them. If some people do not avail themselves, it is their own fault. I know there are many people up-country who reap much benefit out of them, who want information and who use them in their own farms. As I started with observing, though I do not want to pose as an official apologist, in this one instance I cannot but say that the department has been maligned, that it has been doing very successful work, has achieved much, and that this sort of arraignment should not be allowed to continue.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments of Mr. Krishna Aiyar. The accusation of my friend Mr. Kunjitomman when analysed comes to this, that Dr. Kunjan Piliai has not been able to perform a magician's part or perform any agricultural legerdemain in the State. He is coolly and patiently doing various experiments, and Mr. Kunjitomman has not got the patience to await the results of those experiments. If we are not prepared to allow the Director of Agriculture to evolve new things by conducting experiments successfully, we are not justified in arraigning him.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): എത്ര കാലം കാത്തിരുന്നാലാണ് വെളിപ്പെടുക?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): എത്ര നാൾകാത്തിരുന്നാൽ വെളിപ്പെടുമെന്നാണ് നിങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്ദേശം? (*Laughter.*)

MR. TARITU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): എനിക്ക് അവിടത്തെ ഉദ്ദേശം അറിഞ്ഞാലോ സാധിക്കയുള്ളൂ.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): നിങ്ങൾ കാത്തിരിക്കുവാൻ ഭാവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? (*Laughter.*)

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): കാത്തിരിക്കണമെന്ന പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ട് ചോദിച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളൂ. (*Laughter.*)

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): കുറെ കാത്തിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം എനിക്ക് നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): എനിക്ക് ചോദിക്കാൻ ഉള്ള അവകാശമുണ്ട്. കാത്തിരിക്കണമെന്ന പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ചോദിച്ചത്. (*Laughter.*)

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MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : നിങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ക്ഷമിച്ചിരിക്കു. സൗകര്യമായി പറയാം. (*Laughter.*) ഉത്തരംപറകയോ പറയാതിരിക്കയൊ ചെയ്യാനെനിക്കുമവകാശമുണ്ട്.(*Laughter.*)

I think the criticism has been started without any reference to specific omissions or specific commissions. It is quite possible to level a criticism of this nebulous kind against any man, and I am very sorry to say I cannot see eye to eye with the gentleman who has moved this motion.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industries, North*) : Sir, I also associate myself whole-heartedly with the remarks made by the two previous speakers with regard to the work of the Agricultural Department and of Dr. Kunjan Pillai. I am sure it is not anybody's contention - least of all Dr. Kunjan Pillai's contention—that the department has been brought to a high state of perfection or that it does not possess any defect or that it is not susceptible of any improvement. That is at any rate far from being the contention. But surely it would be wanting in a due sense of propriety if this Council goes away with the impression that Dr. Kunjan Pillai is not doing what is humanly possible to bring about improvements in regard to the methods of agriculture in this country. As has been said by the two previous speakers, I can say boldly that I am under no sort of obligation to Dr. Kunjan Pillai. But, I have always found him a very sympathetic officer. Whenever I had any difficulty, whenever I had any questions to ask, he was always ready to respond. Without any consideration of personal or physical inconvenience he has been always at the disposal of agriculturists who needed his help or counsel. This is not only my experience but the experience of most persons rich or poor,who have come in contact with him. I do not know what the experience of Mr. Kunjitomman with regard to Dr. Kunjan Pillai's accessibility is. It would be highly ungracious if I do not bear testimony to the various improvements effected by the department. There have been very many specific improvements in various directions owing directly to Dr. Kunjan Pillai's advice and demonstration and experiment. Throughout central Travancore, as has been said by Mr. Krishna Aiyar, cocoanut cultivation and sugarcane cultivation have in this manner received very considerable impetus. In the case of sugar cane cultivation in my own taluk, the improvements in the profit have been very marked, simply because the people have begun to use the manure which Dr. Kunjan Pillai demonstrated on ryots' lands—I beg pardon —on the lands of private individuals. With regard to paddy cultivation also, I am in a position to say that *Banku* paddy has been spreading in the taluks of Changanachery and Tiruvalla. Several persons came and told me that they have tried and found that the yield is very much greater than in the case of local paddy. It was introduced by Dr. Kunjan Pillai who has been trying to popularise it. But I should like to say that, if the improvement has not been greater, it is, to a great extent, due to the indifference of the people themselves. Dr. Kunjan Pillai may not be perfect, but I

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suppose the work turned out by an agricultural expert from England or America will not be far superior. My own conviction is that the improvement will not be greater but much less than now. The reason is obvious. Unless the public co-operate more intelligently and more readily with the department, you cannot expect any great improvement upon the existing state of things. On the other hand, we see that, in countries like America, they have only to demonstrate a particular thing and it spreads like wild fire. There have been improvements which Dr. Kunjan Pillai has demonstrated but which people have not been taking to kindly simply because of their constitutional indifference or their innate conservatism, or most important of all, their proverty. If Mr. Kunjitomman wants to know what different manures have been demonstrated to be useful, I can give him a list of them which might in some cases yield 100 per cent. return on paddy, cocoanut and tapioca cultivation. When people say that Dr. Kunjan Pillai has not been doing as much as he ought to, the greater part of the blame ought to be laid upon the conservative tendency of our people and also partly upon their meagre cash or credit resources. Such being the case, I feel bound to protest against the wholesale and indiscriminate condemnation of a department which has been of very great use to the country and which is bound to play a far greater part in the future.

MR. J. JOHN NIDIRY (*Changanachery* cum *Minachil*): I wish to say a few words in addition to what has already been said by the previous speakers. Dr. Kunjan Pillai is one of the most enthusiastic and sympathetic heads of departments, and if my friend, Mr. Kunjitomman, did not find the results which he expected, it is simply because he expected too much out of him. He is evidently conducting several experiments by the department. All such experimental departments cannot work wonders all on a sudden. I think we should have more patience, I say, more patience than the patience exhibited by my friend, Mr. Kunjitomman, to get the desired results. If we compare the results of similar experiments conducted by the Directors of Agriculture and other development departments elsewhere, we do not find a great difference there. Perhaps, Dr. Kunjan Pillai has done more here than others elsewhere. So, I do not think I shall be justified if I do not protest against the general condemnation made by my friend Mr. Kunjitomman about the department. No doubt, considerable improvements should be effected and we all wish for further improvements and better results.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): I am glad to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Krishna Aiyar and the succeeding speakers that the operations of the Agricultural Department are turning out to be of immense advantage to the country. Sir, in the discussion before us the issues were somewhat clouded. I am referring to that aspect because I realise that when we draw the names of important officers who are members in this Council within the arena of discussion, there are considerations which it will be very difficult for

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some individual members to shake off. What we are concerned with, Sir, is the work of the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Department is, presided over by Dr. Kunjan Pillai. There is nothing but praise for him. But I am adverting to this aspect of the question because if you attach too much importance to the personnel of important departments the question of friendship and animosity will arise and religion and other considerations will warp judgment and place people in a very difficult situation; so that all that I wish to concern myself with is the work of the Agricultural Department. I am sorry that the scope of the department should have been misunderstood. I am not prepared to agree with my friend Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai in saying that all the fault lies on the people. This would be no compliment to the head of the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Department does its work well enough. That work is recognised and acted upon by the people. That is just the reason why the Agricultural Department wants to push on its activities, in further and further directions. Therefore, Sir, in addition to defending the Agricultural Department one should defend the people of Travancore, an intelligent set of people who take seriously to agriculture and who are anxious to be benefited by the experiments and demonstrations conducted by the department. In all these cases, as has been very often mentioned by various persons in this House, time is of the essence and unless we wait for a sufficient time no department will be able to show practical results. Government have been spending generously a good deal of money in the improvement of the Agricultural Department and the Department of Industries. We have to wait and see; but at the same time, if they make any wrong move we should stop it. But if the departments require money, we have to provide them with the sinews of war. I beg once more to associate myself with the view that the Agricultural Department is doing very much indeed for the prosperity of His Highness' subjects.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara cum Kartikapalli*): I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: I suppose there is no objection to the motion. The motion for closure was duly carried.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I have not got much to say upon the subject. I have been accused and I have been defended, and very ably defended too. It is neither necessary nor desirable that I should attempt to defend myself. I only want to refer to two or three specific points raised in the course of this discussion.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): ഞാൻ ആ ളിനെ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. പ്രൂഫിന്റെ പേജെത്രപ്പറ്റി ബഹുമാനം കൊണ്ടു വിമർശനം ചെയ്തു എന്നേയുള്ളൂ.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I say, I, as the Director of Agriculture, have been accused. When I

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said I, I meant only the Director of Agriculture. I have to refer to one or two points raised by Mr. Kunjitomman. He said that the Agricultral Department is not introducing new methods, is not experimenting upon new crops, and so on. It has been pointed out by Mr. Krishna Aiyar that the new variety of *Banku* paddy has been introduced by the department and that its cultivation is spreading. The department proposes to start an experiment on potato cultivation at Peermade. Potato is an important article of food, and it is being cultivated in the High Ranges and we want to find out whether it can be grown at Peermade. Regarding the pepper farm, about which Mr. Kunjitomman and Mr. Krishna Aiyar spoke, I may say that I have taken 400 acres, of which 150 acres have been planted with about 20 varieties of pepper. My idea is to conduct experiments with different varieties of pepper and standards and with various kinds of manures. For these experiments a fairly large area is required. 150 acres have already been planted up and I do not propose to extend the plantation any more. There is a balance of about 300 acres which I want to utilise for cattle-breeding purposes. The cattle in central Travancore are very poor and I would like to conduct some cattle-breeding operations in that part of the country. Mr. Kunjitomman referred to the rusting of the iron plough. I have all along been recommending only small ploughs costing not more than Rs. 10 or Rs. 12. I know the condition of our cattle and I have therefore never recommended ploughs costing Rs. 25. Of course, ploughs are available for Rs. 25 and more.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Nedumangad*): May I know whether he can give us any information about the nature of ploughs in Manu's time which was mentioned by Mr. Kunjitomman.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I am sorry I cannot. I am not in possession of that information. (*Laughter.*) I have been advocating small iron ploughs. They are being used here and there. I do not know if any cultivator is using this plough at Kotamangalam. Recently, my friend Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai interpellated Government about the implements manufactured by the Agricultural Department. Well, Sir, a successful attempt has been made at the Agricultural School at Alwaye, in manufacturing a small plough costing only Rs. 2½. This is being advertised in the Gazette. I have sent this plough to the agricultural officers for distribution among the ryots. It can be used on light sandy soils; probably it may not suit the hard soil at Kotamangalam. If the plough costing Rs. 10 or Rs. 12, is found to be too heavy, this small plough can be tried instead. I do not press it upon the people. I ask them to buy it only if they find it useful. As I already remarked, the points raised by my friend Mr. Kunjitomman have been answered by my friends on the other side, and it is not necessary that I should say anything in self-defence. I must thank the members on the other side for appreciating the little work that I have been able to do. It may be possible to improve the working of the department in several directions. I will be

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thankful to all the gentlemen who point out defects in the administration of the department and I can assure them that I am prepared to consider such defects and remedy them, if it is in my power to do so.

PRESIDENT: ഭേദഗതിക്കാർ ആരെങ്കിലുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. TARIATU KUNJITOMMAN (*Muvattupuzha*): വേണം.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

MR. K. P. RAMAN PILLAI (*Quilon*): I demand a poll.

The poll was taken, Mr. Kunjitomman alone voting for the motion.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*): I would request that, if possible, the available time may be utilised for the discussion of other subjects.

PRESIDENT: You have got only 8 minutes more for the expiry of the time allotted for this demand. I do not know if the House would like to sit till six. I do not think it is right. As a matter of fact, I have fixed up other work at 5-30. We generally rise after two and a half hours' sitting; that will be over at 5-33 or 5-34.

There is one more motion under this Demand by Mr. Madhava Variar. Do you move it?

Motion 335

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR (*Chengannur* cum *Pattazhi*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

335. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1·79 lakhs under Demand XIII, Agriculture and Fisheries by Rs. 100.

It cannot be denied that there is a feeling amongst the agriculturists that the Department of Agriculture is not doing what is expected from it. I do not blame Mr. Kunjitomman for expressing that feeling very strongly in this Council, but, at the same time, I do not say that I endorse that feeling because I am able to read, from the reports and other publications of the Agricultural Department, how the department is working and I am satisfied that the department is doing some useful work, though that work is not appreciated by the public. I think it is due to the fact that the department has not been able to effect a rapid dissemination of the knowledge and the improvements made by the department among the agricultural population. That is why people are impatient and that is why they accuse the Agricultural Department of slowness. The ordinary people are not able to realise the importance of the demonstrations conducted by the Agricultural Department, and this may be due to the paucity of hands to do propaganda work. The model farms in the State are not stimulating that enthusiasm in the people for adopting better methods of cultivation. This may be due to the location of those farms in unsuitable places, and this may be due again to the want of proper cultivation in some of these farms. What I urge upon the attention of this Council is that farms should be located in different centres of Travancore and the aim of the department must be to establish at least one farm in each taluk to be the focus

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[Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

of administration and also for the local testing of the results obtained in the Institutions. Mr. Kunjitomman was pointing out that the agriculturists were not able to procure proper and scientific implements for cultivation, and what I suggest is that a factory may be established with a competent mechanic to evolve machinery best suited to the local conditions and to manufacture the same locally by scientific implements. There is no proper rural agricultural institute in this country. The Department of Agriculture should co-operate with the Department of Education. I think that a scheme of rural agricultural instruction will remove much misunderstanding and thereby the result of the research can be widely popularised.

Another thing I have to point out is that we do not get correct agricultural statistics in the country and I do not know how we can formulate any scheme of agricultural expansion without proper agricultural statistics. I think it is time that the Government prepared estimates of production and a programme of development for each taluq area. Now the public are not able to focus their attention on the definite results of the work of the department and the more important improvements and the methods which the department is in a position to recommend for adoption by the people as a result of the year's work and experiment.

MR. A. HOOGEWERF (*Nominated*): Sir, the result of the voting on the last motion is a record one in this House.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise here.

MR. A. HOOGEWERF (*Nominated*): Mr. Krishna Aiyar and Mr. Narayana Pillai had always some criticism to make about men and matters administrative. But, with regard to the Agricultural Department there was a chorus of applause, and that is a big feather in Dr. Kunjan Pillai's cap. I quite agree with Mr. Madhava Variar that more propaganda work is necessary. Dr. Kunjan Pillai has made two blades of paddy grow where we had one before. He has made the single *punja* cultivation into a double crop. All that is very good, but ours is a conservative land and our ideas die very hard. With regard to the manuring of cocoanut trees, I see people carrying on their old methods. They go and lump ashes just at the foot of the tree instead of putting it all round. That is what 90 per cent. of the people are still doing. This makes the tree prematurely old and the roots come out and and we do not get proper produce out of it. What is wanted is more of propaganda work.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Sir, I think, Mr. Madhava Variar has made some useful suggestions to improve the efficiency and usefulness of the department. He has pointed out the necessity for more propaganda work and I agree with him. I only differ from those gentlemen who seem to think that the publication of leaflets, the delivery of lectures and that kind of work are not what is wanted. I fully agree with Mr. Variar in thinking that we want

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more propaganda work. It is with a view to carry on better propaganda work that provision has been made in the budget for the purchase of a magic lantern. A motion for a cut in respect of that item was, I am glad to note, not moved. It is proposed to carry on intensive propaganda work by delivering lantern lectures which will be more attractive and more impressive. Then again, we are now proposing to hold periodical exhibitions on Government farms with a view to attract neighbouring cultivators to the farms. More propaganda work means more staff. Everywhere in India the Agricultural Department is suffering from paucity of trained men. Almost every province has opened an Agricultural College. Men trained in these colleges are being absorbed by the local departments. Though no college has been established here, our Government have deputed a few young men to the Agricultural Colleges at Poona and Nagpore for training. They are being trained there and I hope that, by this time next year, a few of them will return and that, if the Council would agree to their entertainment in service and sanction the necessary funds, I would entertain them and arrange for more propaganda work being carried on. Regarding the establishment of a farm in each taluk, personally I would like to see it accomplished so that each farm may become a centre for the dissemination of scientific agricultural knowledge in that taluk. But the question is one of funds and staff. As funds and men become available, we may have in course of time one farm in each taluk from where improved agricultural knowledge will spread in the country. Regarding the suggestion about opening a factory for manufacturing implements, I have already told the House that I made a very small beginning with the manufacture of an improved plough at the Agricultural School at Alwaye. The invention of new implements and machines is not an easy matter. It is not possible for everybody to be an inventor. The power of invention is nature's gift. In order to stimulate interest in such matters, Government have offered a reward of Rs. 500 for the invention of a motor plough that can be used in ploughing *punja* lands. For 9 months in the year the *punja* lands are under water and Government have offered a reward to any one who would invent a suitable plough which can be used for ploughing these lands under water. Government will certainly encourage new inventions. With regard to rural instruction, I fully agree with Mr. Madhava Variar in thinking that more facilities should be provided for spreading agricultural education in the country. We are not remaining idle in this matter. The Education Department has attempted to teach agriculture in ordinary vernacular schools. At the time when motions for cuts in the educational budget came up for discussion I wanted to say a word about the teaching of agriculture in Vernacular schools. My experience for the past several years as an examiner in agriculture for the Vernacular School Leaving Examination, enables me to say that the result of teaching agriculture in vernacular schools is very disappointing. Book learning is not enough in the case of agriculture. There must be a garden attached to the schools for practical training. It is not possible to have a garden or a demonstration farm attached to each school.

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[President.]

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR (*Chenganngr* cum *Pattanamtitta*): Is it tried anywhere here?

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): I do not think that it has been tried. Only the theoretical side of agriculture has been taught and the results are not at all satisfactory.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): What will be the cost of a moderate school?

PRESIDENT: I saw one the other day, but the results are not satisfactory.

MR. T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Nedumangad*): I am asking about the cost.

DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): It depends upon the locality and other circumstances. There is no advantage in starting one school here and another there. You must make it general throughout the country and this requires a large expenditure and a number of trained teachers. We are now starting separate agricultural schools. There is one at Alwaye and there is provision in this budget to start another at Kottarakara. As funds and trained men become available it is proposed to start more such elementary agricultural schools where the training given will be mostly practical. It may be possible later on to open classes even for adults in rural parts as is done in America. But we must make a beginning and that is what we are now doing. As regards agricultural statistics, the necessity of collecting and publishing them is admitted. Government have already made a beginning in a few taluks. About 8 or 9 taluks have been selected specially for this purpose. The *proverthy* staff and the taluk staff have been specially instructed. I myself went round and gave them necessary instructions. In these taluks cultivation accounts are being regularly maintained by *proverthicar*. Statements are being sent by *proverthicar* to the taluk office and the Tahsildar consolidates them and sends them to me. If this system works satisfactorily the whole country will be brought under its operation and agricultural statistics will then be published periodically for the whole State as is done in British India.

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR (*Chengannur* cum *Pattanamtitta*): I do not press the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for this Demand has expired and I place before the House for its vote Demand XIII—Agriculture and Fisheries for Rs. 1·79 lakhs *minus* the cut of Rs. 4,000 accepted, for the sanction of the Council. I take it that the House sanctions the Demand.

We must now rise, gentlemen, and meet again at 11-30 to-morrow.

The Council adjourned at 5-42 P. M.

S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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